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出願番号	出願日	発明者
(21) 出願番号	特開平10-385429	(71) 出願人 000005821 松下電器産業株式会社
(22) 出願日	平成10年12月22日 (1998.12.22)	(72) 発明者 須藤 裕章 神奈川県横浜市中区新島東四丁目3番1号 松下電器工業株式会社内
		(72) 発明者 上杉 克 神奈川県横浜市中区新島東四丁目3番1号 松下電器工業株式会社内
		(74) 代理人 100105050 弁理士 豊田 公一 Pターム(参考) 5K022 D01 D031 5K059 B01 C03 D02 D07 B02 E03

(54) 【発明の名称】 OFDM受信装置

(57) 【要約】 周波数選択性フェージング発生時に適切なアンテナダイバシティを行うこと。

【課題】 レベル抽出部120~123が各アンテナのキャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出し、判定器115~117及びスイッチ124~127及び演算器130~132がアンテナ毎に最低受信レベルとなったキャリアを抽出し、演算器133及び判定器118が各アンテナの最低受信レベルキャリアの受信レベルを比較して、最低受信レベルが高いアンテナを選択するようにアンテナ切替器103を制御する。

【特許請求の範囲】
【請求項1】 OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号のキャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備することを特徴とするOFDM受信装置。
【請求項2】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低いキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項1記載のOFDM受信装置。
【請求項3】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果の抽出手段の抽出結果が最も大きいキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最大受信レベルを有するキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も小さいキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項1記載のOFDM受信装置。
【請求項4】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の平均を取り各アンテナの平均受信レベルを算出する算出手段と、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段の出力の中での最大受信レベルと最低受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択し、しきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最大のアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項1記載のOFDM受信装置。
【請求項5】 OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号を複数の周波数帯域に分割する分割手段と、この周波数帯域毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備することを特徴とするOFDM受信装置。
【請求項6】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項5記載のOFDM受信装置。
【請求項7】 前記分割手段は、分割後の信号を周回する手段を有することを特徴とする請求項5又は請求項6記載のOFDM受信装置。
【請求項8】 前記抽出手段は、平均受信レベルが最も

低い帯域を抽出することを特徴とする請求項6又は請求項7記載のOFDM受信装置。
【請求項9】 請求項1から請求項8のいずれかに記載のOFDM受信装置を用いたOFDM方式移動体通信システム用の端末装置。
【請求項10】 OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号のキャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備することを特徴とするOFDM受信装置のダイバシティ方法。
【請求項11】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低いキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項10記載のOFDM受信装置のダイバシティ方法。
【請求項12】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果の抽出手段の抽出結果が最も大きいキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最大受信レベルを有するキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も小さいキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項10記載のOFDM受信装置のダイバシティ方法。
【請求項13】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の平均を取り各アンテナの平均受信レベルを算出する算出手段と、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段の出力の中での最大受信レベルと最低受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差としきい値との比較結果がしきい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択し、しきい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最大のアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項10記載のOFDM受信装置のダイバシティ方法。
【請求項14】 OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号を複数の周波数帯域に分割する分割手段と、この周波数帯域毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備することを特徴とするOFDM受信装置のダイバシティ方法。
【請求項15】 前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前記選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備することを特徴とする請求項14記載のOFDM

受信装置のダイバーシチ方法。

【請求項16】 前記分路工程は、分割後の信号を周回遅延回路を有することを特徴とする請求項14又は請求項15記載のOFDM受信装置のダイバーシチ方法。

【請求項17】 前記抽出工程は、平均受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出することを特徴とする請求項15又は請求項16記載のOFDM受信装置のダイバーシチ方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】 本発明は、直交周波数分割多重方式(Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing;以下、OFDMという)を用いたディジタル移動体通信に使用する受信装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 まず、図11を用いて従来のOFDM受信装置について説明する。図11は、従来のOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図である。

【0003】 アンテナ切替器1103は、アンテナ1101、1102を切り替える。アナログミキサ1104は、受信信号に送信参照信号を混合してダウンコンバートする。A/D変換器1105はアナログ信号をディジタル信号に変換する。

【0004】 DFT回路1106は、入力信号に対し離散フーリエ変換(Discrete Fourier Transform;以下、DFTという)を行う。遅延線1107～1110は、入力信号に対し遅延線処理を行う。判定器1111～1115は、入力された信号に対して判定を行う。Parallel-Serial変換器(以下、P/S変換器という)1116は、複素系列の入力信号を1つの系列の信号に変換する。

【0005】 レベル抽出器1117は、入力信号に対してレベル抽出を行う。スイッチ1118は、制御信号に応じて入力された信号を切り替えて出力する。メモリ119、1120は、それぞれアンテナ毎のレベル情報を格納する。ディジタル減算器1121は、減算処理を行う。

【0006】 次いで、図12を用いて、遅延線減算器1107～1110の構成を説明する。図12は、遅延線減算器の構成を示すブロック図である。遅延線1201は、入力信号を1シンボル遅らせ、出力する。減算器1202は、遅延線1201の出力信号と入力信号を減算し、遅延線減算信号として出力する。

【0007】 次いで、アンテナを1系統用いる場合の動作について説明する。ここで、キャリア数は4とする。

【0008】 アンテナ1101、1102によって受信された受信信号は、アンテナ切替器1103によって選択出力される。アンテナ切替器1103は、判定器11

15の判定結果によって制御される。

【0009】 次いで、アナログミキサ1104が、アンテナ切替器1103の出力する高周波帯域信号に送信参照信号を混合させ、ダウンコンバートする。その後受信信号は、A/D変換器1105へ送られ、ディジタル信号に変換される。

【0010】 DFT回路1106は、A/D変換器1105の出力したディジタル信号にDFT演算を施し、4つのキャリアそれぞれによって伝送された4つのベースバンド信号を得る。

【0011】 DFT回路1106が出力した4つのベースバンド信号は、それぞれ遅延線減算器1107～1110によって遅延線処理が行われ、それぞれの遅延線減算信号が得られる。

【0012】 なお、ここでは復調方式として遅延線減算方式を用いた場合について説明したが、同期検波方式を用いてもよい。

【0013】 遅延線減算信号は、それぞれ判定器1111～1114によって判定され、判定後の遅延線減算信号が得られる。これらをP/S変換器1116が1系統の信号に変換し、復調信号が得られる。

【0014】 又、レベル抽出器1117は、A/D変換器1105の出力信号の二乗和演算を行い、平均受信レベルを抽出する。この抽出はアンテナ毎に行われ、スイッチ1118によって、アンテナ1101の平均レベル情報はメモリ1119に、アンテナ1102の平均レベル情報はメモリ1120に、それぞれ格納される。

【0015】 次いで、減算器1121が、メモリ1119に格納されたアンテナ1101遅延時のレベル情報とメモリ1120に格納されたアンテナ1102遅延時のレベル情報を減算処理し、判定器1115が、どちらのアンテナの受信レベルの方が強いかを判定し、その結果はアンテナ切替器1103に出力される。

【0016】 なお、一般に、フレームフォーマットにおいて、メッセージの前には、既知参照信号であるパイロットシンボルが付加されており、アンテナ選択を行うためのレベル判定は、このメッセージの直前に付加されたパイロットシンボルを用いて行う。

【0017】 また、上記キャリア数が4の場合について述べてが、キャリア数をさらに8、16、32、64・・・と増大させた場合についても同様の構成とすることができ。また、アンテナ数は2とした場合について説明したが、アンテナ数をさらに増大させた場合についても、アンテナ数と同数のメモリ(上記では1119、1120の2つ)を設けることにより、同様の構成とすることができる。

【0018】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、従来の装置においては、以下の問題がある。

【0019】 受信機下では、遅延線が生じ、周波数によ

って遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0020】 周波数選択性フェージングが生じている場合、各キャリアによって大きくフェージング変動が異なるため、各キャリアによって大きく回線品質が異なる。よって、OFDM前の平均受信レベルによってアンテナ選択を行っても最適なアンテナ選択とはならず、誤り率特性を改善するというダイバーシチ効果は低下するという問題がある。

【0021】 本発明はかかる点に鑑みてなされたものであり、周波数選択性フェージング発生時に適切なアンテナダイバーシチを行うOFDM受信装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0022】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明の骨子は、無線回線の誤り率特性は一般に回線品質が最も悪いキャリアに引きづられ回線全体が悪くなるため、周波数選択性フェージングにより特定のキャリアだけ受信レベルが小さく落ち込んでいる場合、回線平均受信レベルに応じてアンテナ選択を行うのは適切でないことに鑑み、各アンテナのキャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出し、アンテナ毎に最低受信レベルとなったキャリアを抽出し、各アンテナの最低受信レベルキャリアの受信レベルを比較し、最低受信レベルが高いアンテナを選択することによって、落ち込み大きいキャリアを含む回線を選択しないようにアンテナダイバーシチを行うことである。

【0023】

【発明の発明の形態】 本発明の第1の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号のキャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0024】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、キャリア毎の受信レベルを抽出することができ、キャリア毎の受信レベルの落ち込み具合を掴み、アンテナを選択することができ、適切なダイバーシチをすることができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0025】 周波数選択性フェージングが生じている場合、各キャリアによって大きくフェージング変動が異なるため、各キャリアによって大きく回線品質が異なる。よって、OFDM前の平均受信レベルによってアンテナ選択を行っても最適なアンテナ選択とはならず、誤り率特性を改善するというダイバーシチ効果は低下するという問題がある。

【0026】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、キャリア毎の受信レベルが最も悪いキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0027】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、遅延線減算信号の受信レベルの落ち込み具合を掴み、アンテナを選択することができ、適切なダイバーシチをすることができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0028】 周波数選択性フェージングが生じている場合、各キャリアによって大きくフェージング変動が異なるため、各キャリアによって大きく回線品質が異なる。よって、OFDM前の平均受信レベルによってアンテナ選択を行っても最適なアンテナ選択とはならず、誤り率特性を改善するというダイバーシチ効果は低下するという問題がある。

【0029】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ選択の精度が向上するため、適切なダイバーシチを行うことができ、誤り率特性を改善することができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0030】 本発明の第4の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の平均を取り、各アンテナの平均受信レベルを算出する算出手段と、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナの最低受信レベルと、この抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナの最低受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差と大きい値の比較結果が小さい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択し、小さい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最大のアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0031】 本発明の第5の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号を複数の周波数帯域に分割する分割手段と、この周波数帯域毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0032】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、遅延線減算信号の受信レベルの落ち込み具合を掴み、アンテナを選択することができ、適切なダイバーシチをすることができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0033】 本発明の第6の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第5の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

フェージング下でも適切なアンテナダイバーシチを行うことができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0027】 本発明の第3の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の平均を取り、各アンテナの平均受信レベルを算出する算出手段と、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナの最低受信レベルと、この抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナの最低受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差と大きい値の比較結果が小さい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択し、小さい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最大のアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0028】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ選択の精度が向上するため、適切なダイバーシチを行うことができ、誤り率特性を改善することができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0029】 本発明の第4の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第1の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の平均を取り、各アンテナの平均受信レベルを算出する算出手段と、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果からアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアを抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナの最低受信レベルと、この抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナの最低受信レベルとの差を算出し、この差と大きい値の比較結果が小さい値の方が小さい場合にはアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを受信したアンテナを選択し、小さい値の方が大きい場合にはアンテナ毎の平均受信レベルが最大のアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0030】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、アンテナ毎の最低レベルとなったキャリアにおける受信レベルの落ち込み具合を掴み、アンテナ毎の最低レベルキャリアがほぼ一様に落ち込んでいる場合でも、適切なダイバーシチを行うことができ、誤り率特性を改善することができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0031】 本発明の第5の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、OFDM方式で送信された信号を受信する時に受信信号を複数の周波数帯域に分割する分割手段と、この周波数帯域毎の受信レベルを抽出するレベル抽出手段と、このレベル抽出手段の抽出結果を基に複数のアンテナを切り替えて用いる選択手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0032】 この構成によれば、OFDM方式無線通信において、遅延線減算信号の受信レベルの落ち込み具合を掴み、アンテナを選択することができ、適切なダイバーシチをすることができ、周波数選択性フェージングによる遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが発生する。特に、信号伝送速度が高くなり伝送帯域が広くなる場合にはこの影響は大きくなる。

【0033】 本発明の第6の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第5の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0034】 本発明の第7の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第6の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0035】 本発明の第8の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第7の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0036】 本発明の第9の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第8の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0037】 本発明の第10の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第9の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0038】 本発明の第11の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第10の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0039】 本発明の第12の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第11の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

【0040】 本発明の第13の態様に係るOFDM受信装置は、第12の態様において、前記レベル抽出手段の抽出結果から受信レベルが最も低い帯域を抽出する抽出手段と、この抽出手段が抽出したアンテナ毎の最低受信レベルとなる帯域の中で受信レベルが最も高い帯域を受信したアンテナを選択するように前述選択手段を制御する制御手段と、を具備する構成を要する。

の小さい方を出力する。

【0073】結果として、スイッチ126は、キャリア1～4の中で最も小さいレベル情報を抽出できたことになる。

【0074】スイッチ127に入力された受信レベルが最も低いキャリアのレベル情報は、アンテナ101選択時であれはメモリ28に、アンテナ102選択時であればメモリ29に、それぞれ格納される。

【0075】次いで、減算器133が、メモリ28に格納されたアンテナ101選択時の最小受信レベル情報とメモリ29に格納されたアンテナ102選択時の最小受信レベル情報を減算処理し、判定器118が大小判定を行う。判定結果は、アンテナ切替器103に出力され、アンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択するように制御される。

【0076】なお、一般に、フレームフォーマットにおいては、メッセージの前には、既知参照値であるパイロットシンボルが付加されており、アンテナ選択を行うためのレベル判定は、このメッセージの前に付加されたパイロットシンボルを用いて行う。

【0077】また、上記キャリア数が4の場合について述べたが、キャリア数をさらに8、16、32、64・・・と増大させた場合についても同様の構成と捉えることができる。また、アンテナ数は2とした場合について説明したが、アンテナ数をさらに増大させた場合についても、アンテナ数と同数のメモリ（上記で128、129の2つ）を設けることにより、同様の構成と捉えることができる。

【0078】実施態様では、遅延線の影響により、周波数によって遅延及び位相変動が異なるいわゆる周波数選択性フェージングが生じ、各キャリアによって回線品質が大きく異なる。

【0079】又、一般に、誤り率特性は、回線品質が低いキャリアの回線品質が支配的になる、すなわち回線品質が最も悪いキャリアに引きづられ、回線全体の品質が低下する。

【0080】従って、上記述べたように本実施態様の形態に係るOFDM受信装置においては、各アンテナにおいてキャリア毎にDFT後のレベル抽出を行い、最低レベルとなったキャリアを選択し、各アンテナにおいて最低レベルとなったキャリアについてレベルを比較し、レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択することにより、一キャリアで最も受信レベルが小さく落ち込んだキャリアを有し回線全体の品質が落ちていく遅延を選択しないようにすることのできるため、周波数選択性フェージング下でも適切なアンテナダイバーシチを行うことができる。

【0081】（実施態様の2）本発明の実施形態2に係るOFDM受信装置は、実施形態1に係るOFDM受信装置と同様の構成を有し、但しレベル抽出の抽出する受信レベルの替わりに復調後の判定調整を用いてア

ンテナ選択を行うものである。

【0082】以下、図2を用いて、本実施態様の形態に係るOFDM受信装置の構成と動作について説明する。図2は、本発明の実施態様の形態2に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図である。なお、図1と同様の構成に同じ符号を付し、詳しい説明は省略する。

【0083】本実施態様の形態に係るOFDM受信装置は、実施形態1に係るOFDM受信装置と比べて、レベル抽出器120～123が設けられ、替わりに減算器201～204が加えられた構成を要する。

【0084】減算器201～204は、遅延線装置107～110の出力する遅延線装置信号と、それぞれ遅延線装置信号が判定器111～114で判定された後の信号との差を算出する。

【0085】減算器201の出力するキャリア1の判定調整は、実施態様の形態1のレベル情報と同様に、スイッチ124及び減算器130へ出力される。以下、同様にキャリア1～4の判定調整の大小判定が行われ、スイッチ126は判定調整が最も大きいキャリアの判定調整を出力する。

【0086】一般に、回線品質の悪いキャリアは、受信レベルが低くなることも、位相調整も大きくなるため、受信レベル情報だけでなく位相調整情報も用いることにより、回線品質判定の精度を向上させることができる。

【0087】このように、復調後の判定調整を用いてアンテナ選択を行うことにより適切なダイバーシチを行うことができ、誤り率特性を改善することができる。

【0088】（実施態様の3）本発明の実施態様の形態3に係るOFDM受信装置は、実施態様の形態1に係るOFDM受信装置と同様の構成を有し、但しアンテナ毎の最小レベルキャリアの受信レベルが最も大きいアンテナを選択するものである。

【0089】これは、アンテナ毎の最低レベルとなったキャリアにおける受信レベル間の差が小さい場合は、アンテナ毎の最低レベルキャリアがほぼ一様に落ち込んでおり、アンテナ毎の最低レベルキャリアの落ち込みが大きいアンテナは選ばれるようにアンテナ選択を行うという実施態様の形態1に係るダイバーシチが行えないことに鑑みたものである。

【0090】以下、図3を用いて、本実施態様の形態に係るOFDM受信装置の構成と動作について説明する。図3は、本発明の実施態様の形態3に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図である。なお、図1と同様の構成に同じ符号を付し、詳しい説明は省略する。

【0091】スイッチ126がアンテナ毎の受信レベルが最も低いキャリアを抽出し、判定器118がアンテナ毎の最低レベルキャリアの中で受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを含むアンテナを抽出することにより本実施態様の形

1によって、フィルタ403の抽出した2番目に高い周波数帯域の信号はレベル抽出器122によって、フィルタ404の抽出した最も低い周波数帯域の信号はレベル抽出器123によって、それぞれ受信レベルが抽出される。

【0100】以下、実施態様の形態1と同様に受信レベルの大小判定が行われ、アンテナ101選択時の受信レベルが最も低い帯域の受信レベル情報がメモリ28に格納され、アンテナ102選択時の受信レベルが最も低い帯域の受信レベル情報がメモリ29に格納される。

【0101】そして判定器118が、アンテナ毎の最低レベルを大小判定し、アンテナ毎の最低レベルが最も高いアンテナを選ぶようにアンテナ切替器103を制御する。

【0102】DFT処理後の信号を用いてレベル抽出を行った場合、DFT回路は1シンボル毎に信号を出力するため、各アンテナ毎に少なくとも1シンボルのパイロットシンボルが必要である。しかし、本実施態様の形態1にDFT前の信号を用いた場合、サンプリング周期毎にレベル抽出を行うことができるため、アンテナ選択のためのレベル抽出に必要なシンボルを確保することができ、

【0103】なお、パイロットシンボルを付加せずに、ガード区間を用いてレベル抽出を行うこともできる。

【0104】このように、DFT前の信号をフィルタリングによって複数の帯域に分け、帯域毎の受信レベルを抽出し、アンテナ毎に最低レベルとなる帯域を選択し、アンテナ毎の最低レベル帯域の受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択することにより、適切なダイバーシチを行うことができ、誤り率特性を改善することができる。同時に、復調に要するシンボル数を低減することができる。

【0105】（実施態様の5）本発明の実施態様の形態5に係るOFDM受信装置は、実施態様の形態4に係るOFDM受信装置と同様の構成を有し、但し周回回数によってDFT処理に必要なサンプリング周波数を低減させるものである。

【0106】以下、図5を用いて、本実施態様の形態に係るOFDM受信装置の構成と動作について説明する。図5は、本発明の実施態様の形態5に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図である。なお、図4と同様の構成に同じ符号を付し、詳しい説明は省略する。

【0107】周回回数501～503は、フィルタ401～403の出力信号のサンプリング周波数を低減する。ここでは、例えば、周回回数を3つ掛け、フィルタ404の出力である最も高い周波数帯域の信号に対し、サンプリング周波数の低減は行わないものとする。【0108】以下、実施態様の形態4と同様にアンテナ毎の最低レベル帯域を抽出し、アンテナ毎の最低レベル帯域の受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択するようにダイ

パージングを行う。
 【0109】このように、フィルタリングを行った後の信号のサンプリング周波数を低減することにより、DFTに必要なサンプリング周波数を低減させ、演算量を減らすことができる。

【0110】(実施の形態6) 本発明の実施の形態6に係るOFDM受信装置は、実施の形態5に係るOFDM受信装置と同様の構成を有し、但し平均受信レベルを用いてアンテナ選択を行うものである。

【0111】以下、図6を用いて、本実施の形態に係るOFDM受信装置の構成と動作について説明する。図6は、本発明の実施の形態6に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図である。なお、図5と同様の構成に同じ記号を付し、詳しい説明は省略する。

【0112】図6は、レベル抽出器120～123の出力を演算して平均化処理を行って出力する。以下、実施の形態5と同様に、アンテナ毎の最良レベル帯域を抽出し、アンテナ毎の最良レベル帯域の平均受信レベルが最も高いアンテナを選択するようにダイバージングを行う。

【0113】このように、帯域毎の平均受信レベルを用いてアンテナ選択を行うことにより、アンテナ選択の精度を向上させ、誤り率特性を改善することができる。

【0114】(実施の形態7) 本発明の実施の形態7に係るOFDM受信装置は、上記実施の形態1又は実施の形態3から6に係るOFDM受信装置と同様の構成を有し、但しレベル抽出器120～123により簡単な構成のものを使用し、より演算量を減らしたものである。

【0115】なお、本実施の形態においては、入力信号がQPSK変調された信号である場合について説明する。

【0116】本実施の形態のレベル抽出器は、1成分とQ成分の絶対値から包絡線情報を近似算出し、受信レベルを抽出するものである。

【0117】包絡線情報Zは、 $Z = \sqrt{(|I| + |Q|)^2}$ で求めることができるが、二乗和を求めるには比較的多くの演算量を要する。そこで少ない演算量で済むように、 $Z = |I| + |Q|$ で近似的に算出することもあるが、この近似式を用いると、最大(位相が45°の時)で、二乗和 $\sqrt{(|I| + |Q|)^2}$ で算出した値の1.414倍、すなわち約41%の誤差を生じ、誤り率特性が劣化する。

【0118】そこで本実施の形態では、ビットシフトにより加算を行うことができる乗算を用いた近似式を利用する。すなわち、 $|I| + |Q| > |Q|$ の場合は $Z = |I| + |Q|$ 、 $0.375 \times |Q| < |Q| < |I|$ の場合は $Z = |Q| + 0.375 \times |I|$ 、を近似式として用いる。

【0119】図7は、この近似式において $|I| > |Q|$ の時、すなわち $0 \leq \theta \leq 45^\circ$ の範囲、における位相 θ と推定半値、すなわち帯域、の関係を図論計算で求め

ため、2ビットシフトでは0.25倍、3ビットシフトでは0.125倍となる。従って、2ビットシフト器807の出力信号の振幅は、スイッチ804の出力信号の振幅の0.25倍であり、3ビットシフト器808の出力信号の振幅は、スイッチ804の出力信号の振幅の0.125倍となる。

【0122】次に加算器809が、2ビットシフト器807の出力信号 $(0.25 \times |I|)$ と、加算器809の出力信号 $(0.125 \times |Q|)$ を加算するため、 $5 \times |I|$ 又は $0.125 \times |Q|$ を加算するため、加算器809の出力信号は、 $0.375 \times |I|$ 又は $0.375 \times |Q|$ となる。

【0130】最後に、加算器810が、スイッチ803の出力信号 $(|I|)$ 又は $|Q|$ と、加算器809の出力信号 $(0.375 \times |I|)$ 又は $0.375 \times |Q|$ を加算し、前記近似式による包絡線情報Zを得ることができ。

【0131】このように、本実施の形態に係るOFDM受信装置は、受信レベルの抽出に用いるレベル抽出器が、乗算器及びメモリを用いない簡単な構成を有し、包絡線情報を求めレベルを抽出する方法を採るため、装置が簡素化し、又、必要な演算量を減らすことができる。

【0132】又、包絡線の算出においては、二乗和の演算を行わず、回路上ではビットシフトで実現することができ、簡単な乗算と、加算のみからなる近似式を用いることで、更に必要な演算量を減らすことができる。

【0133】本実施の形態においては、入力信号がQPSK変調された信号である場合について説明しているが、入力信号を1成分・Q成分で処理する場合であれば、同様に適用することができ。

【0134】(実施の形態8) 本発明の実施の形態8に係るOFDM受信装置は、上記実施の形態1から7に係るOFDM受信装置と同様の構成を有し、但し遅延装置に乗算器及びメモリを用いないようにして回線遅延を低減させたものである。

【0135】以下、図9を用いて、本実施の形態に係るOFDM受信装置について説明する。図9は、本発明の実施の形態8に係るOFDM受信装置の遅延装置の構成を示すブロック図である。本実施の形態に係る遅延装置は、位相を求める演算を減らすようにしている。

【0136】なお、本実施の形態においては、入力信号がQPSK変調された信号である場合について説明する。

【0137】入力信号の1成分とQ成分は、それぞれ絶対値抽出器901、902により絶対値抽出され、加算器903へ出力される。

【0138】又、入力信号の1成分とQ成分は、乗算器904に入力され、乗算器904によって、乗算器904について詳述する。

【0139】入力信号の1成分とQ成分から位相を求め

る場合、 I 、 Q ベースバンド信号の位相 $\theta = \arctan(n(Q/I))$ を計算する必要があるので、この $\arctan(n(Q/I))$ は、以下の式(1)に基づいて近似することができる。

$$\arctan(Q/I) = |I| - |Q| \quad (1)$$

【0140】図10は、 $\arctan(Q/I)$ と $|I| - |Q|$ との関係を示したグラフである。このように $\theta = |I| - |Q|$ で近似しても誤差は1.8°以内になることができる。

【0141】乗算器904は、上記近似式に基づいて、 $|I| - |Q|$ と $4\theta/\pi + 1$ であれば第1乗算器であるとして、以下同様、 $|I| - |Q|$ と $4\theta/\pi - 3$ であれば第2乗算器、 $|I| - |Q|$ と $4\theta/\pi - 1$ であれば第3乗算器、 $|I| - |Q|$ と $4\theta/\pi + 1$ であれば第4乗算器、と判定する。

【0142】次いで、乗算器905は、乗算器903の出力を乗算器904の判定結果に応じて遅延し、位相 θ を求める。

【0143】最後に、減算器906は、乗算器905の出力と、乗算器905の出力を1シンボル遅らせる遅延器907の出力と、を減算し、遅延後波信号を出力する。

【0144】このように本実施の形態によれば、遅延装置において、乗算器及びメモリを用いて $\arctan(Q/I)$ の演算を行う代わりに、 $|I| - |Q|$ の減算及び位相が属する乗算の判定を行うことにより、必要な演算量を削減し、回線遅延を低減することができる。

【0145】本実施の形態においては、入力信号がQPSK変調された信号である場合について説明しているが、入力信号を1成分・Q成分で処理する場合であれば、同様に適用することができる。

【0146】以上、実施の形態1～8で述べたように、OFDM方式無線通信においては、受信レベルが最も落ち込んだキャリアに回線全体の品質が引きつられて落ちるため、受信レベルが最も低いキャリアを含む信号を抽出したアンテナは用いないようにし、アンテナ毎の最低受信レベルキャリアの受信レベルが最も高いキャリアを含むアンテナを用いることによって、回線選択性フェーディング下でも適切なアンテナダイバージングを行うことができる。

【0147】又、受信レベル抽出のための振幅抽出や同期を取るための位相抽出においては、誤差の少ない回線近似式を用いることによって、乗算器の少ない乗算器を省く構造とし、乗算器全体での必要演算量を低減することができる。

【0148】なお、上記実施の形態1～8において、既知参照信号はパイロットシンボルに限らない。

【0149】【発明の効果】 以上説明したように、本発明によれば、周波数選択性フェーディング発生時に適切なアンテナダイ

バーンダを行うことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

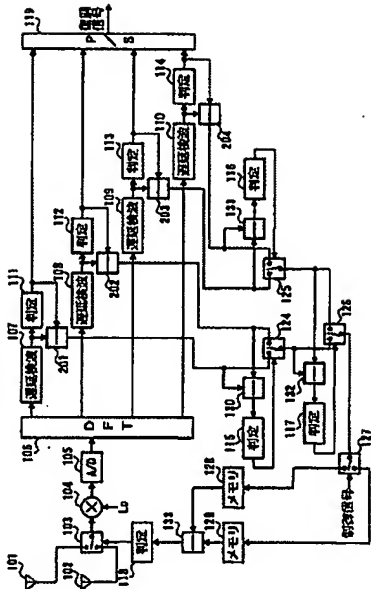
- 【図1】本発明の受信装置の形態1に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図2】本発明の受信装置の形態2に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図3】本発明の受信装置の形態3に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図4】本発明の受信装置の形態4に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図5】本発明の受信装置の形態5に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図6】本発明の受信装置の形態6に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図7】本発明の受信装置の形態7に係るOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロック図
【図8】本発明の受信装置の形態7に係るOFDM受信装置のレベル検出器で用いる包絡線検算近似式の理論計算結果を示したグラフ
【図9】本発明の受信装置の形態7に係るOFDM受信装置のレベル検出器の構成を示すブロック図
【図10】本発明の受信装置の形態8に係るOFDM受信装置の遅延検波器で用いる位相検算近似式の理論計算結果を示したグラフ
【図11】従来のOFDM受信装置の構成を示すブロッ

ク図

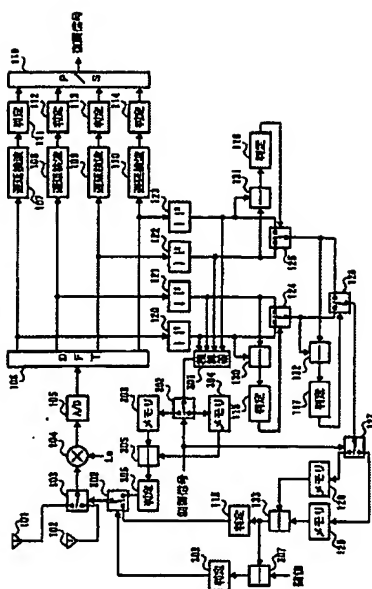
【図12】従来のOFDM受信装置の遅延検波器の構成を示すブロック図

- 101, 102 アンテナ
103 アンテナ切替器
108 DFT回路
107~110 遅延検波器
111~118 判定器
120~123 レベル検出器
128, 129 メモリ
201~204 減算器
301 乗算器
302 スイッチ
303, 304 メモリ
305 乗算器
306 判定器
401~404 フィルター
501~503 間引回路
601~604 複算器
801, 802 絶対値検出器
807 2ビットシフト器
808 3ビットシフト器
901, 902 絶対値検出器
904 乗算判定器
905 変換器

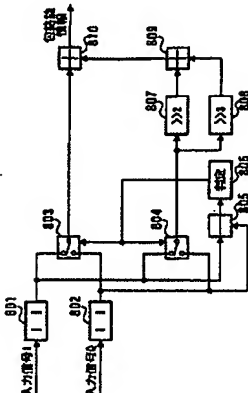
【図2】



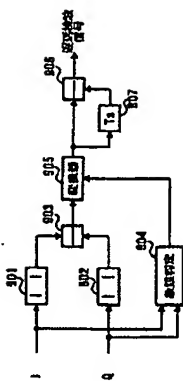
【図3】



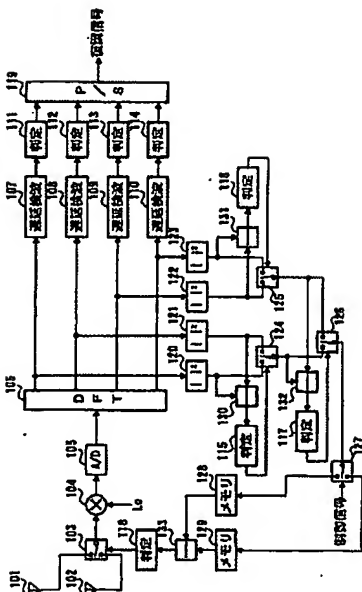
【図8】



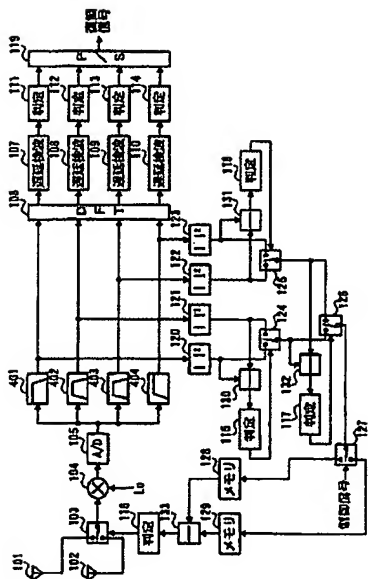
【図9】



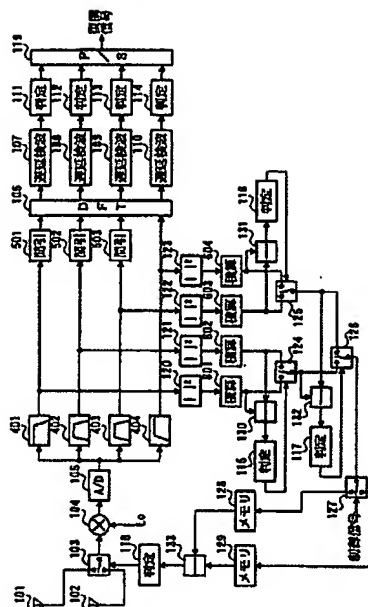
【図1】



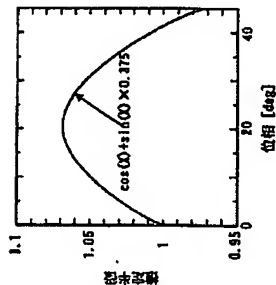
【図4】



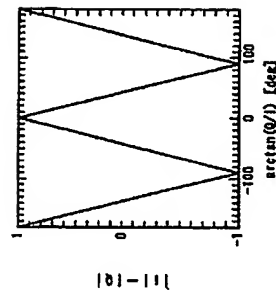
【図6】



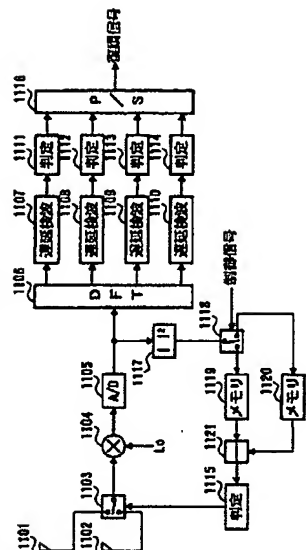
【図7】



【図10】



【図11】



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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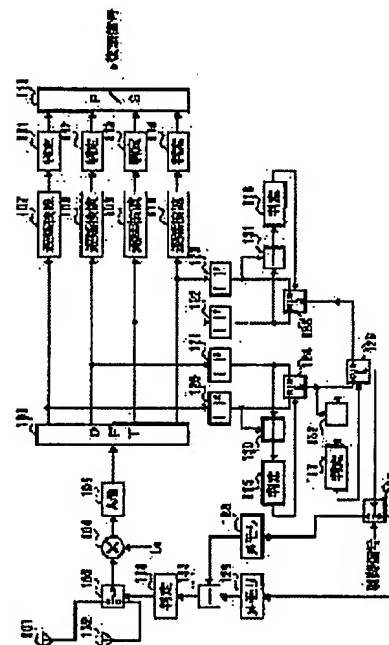
(71)Applicant : MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
 (72)Inventor : SUDO HIROAKI
 UESUGI MITSURU

(54) OFDM RECEIVER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To conduct proper antenna diversity on the occurrence of frequency selective fading.

SOLUTION: Level detectors 120-123 detect a reception level for each antenna carrier, discrimination devices 115-117, switches 124-127, and subtractors 130-132 extract a carrier reaching a minimum reception level for the each antenna, a subtractor 133 and a discrimination device 118 controls an antenna changeover device 103 so that they compare a reception level of the carrier with the minimum reception level of the each antenna to select an antenna with a highest minimum reception level.



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- (71) Applicant: Matsushita Electric IND CO LTD
- (72) Inventor: Sudo Hiroaki, Uesugi Mitsuru
- (54) Title of the invention: OFDM receiver
- (57) Abstract:

Problem to be solved: To conduct proper antenna diversity on the occurrence of frequency selective fading.

Solution: Level detectors 120-123 detect a reception level for each antenna carrier, discrimination devices 115-117, switches 124-127, and subtracters 130-132 extract a carrier reaching a minimum reception level for the each antenna, a subtracter 133 and a discrimination device 118 controls an antenna changeover device 103 so that they compare a reception level of the carrier with the minimum reception level of the each antenna to select an antenna with a highest minimum reception level.

[Claims]

[Claim 1] The OFDM receiver including: a level detection means that detects a receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection means.

[Claim 2] The OFDM receiver according to claim 1 including: an extraction means to extract a career with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction means extracted.

[Claim 3] The OFDM receiver according to claim 1 including: an extraction means to extract a career with the largest phase error after detection processing of a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that an error chooses an antenna that received the smallest career in a career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction means extracted.

[Claim 4] The OFDM receiver according to claim 1 including: a calculating means that takes an average for every antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means and computes an average receiving level of each antenna, an extraction means to extract the minimum receiving level career for every

antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a difference of the maximum receiving level in an output of this extraction means and the minimum receiving level is computed, an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when a direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that an average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna, when the threshold is larger.

[Claim 5] The OFDM receiver including: a division means to divide an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a level detection means that detects a receiving level for every frequency band of this, and a selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection means.

[Claim 6] The OFDM receiver including according to claim 5: an extraction means to extract a zone with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, a control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose an antenna that received a zone with the highest receiving level in a zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction means extracted.

[Claim 7] The OFDM receiver according to claim 5 or 6, characterized by that the mentioned above division means has a thinning means that thins out a signal after division.

[Claim 8] The OFDM receiver according to claim 6 or 7, characterized by that the mentioned above extraction means extracts a zone with the lowest average receiving level.

[Claim 9] A terminal device for OFDM system mobile communications systems using the OFDM receiver according to claims 1 - 8.

[Claim 10] A diversity method of an OFDM receiver characterized by including: a level detection process of detecting a receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection process.

[Claim 11] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 10 characterized by including: an extraction process of extracting a career with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction process extracted.

[Claim 12] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 10 characterized by including: an extraction process of extracting a career with the largest

phase error after detection processing of a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process so that an error chooses an antenna that received the smallest career in a career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction process extracted.

[Claim 13] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 10 characterized by including: a calculating process that takes an average for every antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process and computes an average receiving level of each antenna, an extraction process of extracting the minimum receiving level career for every antenna from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a difference of the maximum receiving level in an output of this extraction process and the minimum receiving level is computed, an antenna that received a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when a direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process, so that an average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna when the threshold is larger.

[Claim 14] A diversity method of an OFDM receiver characterized by including: a partitioning process that divides an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving a signal transmitted with an OFDM system, a level detection process of detecting a receiving level for

every frequency band of this and a selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on a detection result of this level detection process.

[Claim 15] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 14 characterized by including: an extraction process of extracting a zone with the lowest receiving level from a detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, a control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose an antenna that received a zone with the highest receiving level in a zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction process extracted.

[Claim 16] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 14 or 15, characterized by that the mentioned above partitioning process has the thinning process of thinning out a signal after division.

[Claim 17] A diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to claim 15 or 16, characterized by that the mentioned above extraction process extracts a zone with the lowest average receiving level.

[Detailed description of the invention]

[0001]

[Field of the invention] This invention relates to the receiver used for the digital mobile communications that used the orthogonal frequency division multiplexing method (next OFDM).

[0002] [Description of the prior art] First, the conventional OFDM receiver is explained using drawing 11. Drawing 11 is a block diagram showing the composition of the conventional OFDM receiver.

[0003] The antenna changeover device 1103 changes the antenna 1101-1102. The analog mixer 1104 mixes and carries out the down convert of the polar zone oscillation signal to an input signal. A/D converter 1105 changes an analog signal into a digital signal.

[0004] DFT circuit 1106 performs discrete Fourier transform (next DFT) to an input signal. The differentially coherent detection machines 1107-1110 perform differentially coherent detection to an input signal. The discrimination devices 1111-1115 judge the inputted signal. The Parallel-Serial converter (next P/S converter) 1116 changes the input signal of a plural series into the signal of one series.

[0005] The level detector 1117 performs level detection of an input signal. The switch 1118 changes and outputs the signal inputted according to the control signal. The memories 1119 and 1120 store the level information for every antenna, respectively. The digital subtractors 1121 perform subtraction treatment.

[0006] Subsequently, the composition of the differentially coherent detection machines 1107-1110 is explained using drawing 12. Drawing 12 is a block diagram showing the composition of a differentially coherent detection machine. The delay device 1201, 1 symbol delay an input signal and outputs it. The multiplier 1202 carries out the multiplication of the output signal and input signal of the delay device 1201,

and outputs them as a differentially coherent detection signal.

[0007] Subsequently, the operation in the case of using an antenna one line is explained, the number of careers is set to 4.

[0008] The selected output of the input signal received by the antennas 1101 and 1102 is carried out by the antenna changeover device 1103. The antenna changeover device 1103 is controlled by the decision result of the discrimination devices 1115.

[0009] Subsequently, the analog mixer 1104 makes the high frequency band signal that the antenna changeover device 1103 outputs mix a polar zone oscillation signal, and carries out a down convert. After that, an input signal is sent to A/D converter 1105, and is changed into a digital signal.

[0010] DFT circuit 1106 performs a DFT operation to the digital signal that A/D converter 1105 outputted and acquires four baseband signals transmitted by each of four careers.

[0011] With the differentially coherent detection machines 1107-1110, differentially coherent detection is performed and, as for 4 baseband signals that DFT circuit 1106 outputted, each differentially coherent detection signal is acquired, respectively.

[0012] Although the case where a delay detection system was used as a demodulation method here was explained, a synchronous detection method may be used too.

[0013] A differentially coherent detection signal is judged by the discrimination devices 1111-1114, respectively, and the differentially coherent detection signal after a judgment is acquired. The P/S converter 1116 changes these into one signal and a demodulation signal is acquired.

[0014] The level detector 1117 performs the sum of squares operation of the output signal of A/D converter 1105 and detects an average receiving level. This detection is performed for every antenna, by the switch 1118, the average level information of the antenna 1101 is stored in the memory 1119 and the average level information of the antenna 1102 is stored in the memory 1120, respectively.

[0015] Subsequently, the subtractor 1121 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information at the time of the antenna 1101 selection stored in the memory 1119, and the level information at the time of the antenna 1102 selection stored in the memory 1120. The discrimination devices 1115 judges whether the receiving level of which antenna is stronger, and the result is outputted to the antenna changeover device 1103.

[0016] Generally in the frame format, the pilot symbol that is a known reference signal is added before the message. Level measurement for performing antenna selection is performed using the pilot symbol added before this message.

[0017] Also, although the case where the mentioned above number of careers is 4 is described, it is possible for the number of careers to be 8, 16, 32, 64...

Although the number of antennas explained the case where it was referred to as 2, it can take the same composition also about the case where the number of antennas is increased further, by providing the memory (the above two, 1119 and 1120) of the number of antennas, and the same number.

[0018]

[Problems to be solved by the invention] However, there are the following problems in the conventional device.

[0019] Under real environment, a delayed wave arises and what is called frequency selective fading from which amplitude and phase change differ with frequency occurs. This influence becomes large, when signal-transmission speed becomes high and a transmission band becomes large especially.

[0020] Since phasing fluctuation changes greatly with each careers when frequency selective fading has arisen, line quality changes greatly with each careers. Thus, even if the average receiving level in front of DFT performs antenna selection, it does not become the optimal antenna selection, but there is a problem that the diversity effect of improving error rate characteristics falls.

[0021] This invention is made in view of this point. The purpose is to provide the OFDM receiver that performs antenna diversity suitable at the time of generating.

[0022]

[Means for solving the problem] Since, as for a main point of this invention, the whole length generally worsens at a career with the worst line quality, as for the error rate characteristics of a wireless circuit, when a receiving level has fallen greatly only a specific career by frequency selective fading, an example is taken by it not being suitable to perform antenna selection according to a circuit average receiving level, detect a receiving level for every career of each antenna and a career set to the minimum receiving level for every antenna is extracted, it is performing antenna diversity, so that a circuit in which depression includes a large career may not be chosen by rubbing that compare a receiving level of the minimum receiving level career of each antenna and chooses an antenna with the highest minimum receiving level.

[0023]

[Embodiment of the invention] The OFDM receiver according to the 1st mode of this invention takes the composition possessing the level detection means that detects the receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving the signal transmitted with the OFDM system and the selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection means.

[0024] According to this composition, in OFDM type radio, since the receiving level for every career can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the depression condition of the receiving level for every career and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0025] The OFDM receiver according to the 2nd mode of this invention, an extraction means to extract a career with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means in the 1st mode, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction means extracted is taken.

[0026] Since it can avoid choosing the circuit that had the career on which the receiving level fell greatly also on one career in OFDM system radio and from which the quality of the whole circuit has fallen according to this composition, suitable antenna diversity can be performed under frequency selective fading too.

[0027] The OFDM receiver according to the 3rd mode of this invention, an extraction means to extract a career with the largest phase error after the detection processing of the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means in the 1st mode, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that an error chooses the antenna that received the smallest career in the career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction means extracted is taken.

[0028] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, since the accuracy of antenna selection improves, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0029] The OFDM receiver according to the 4th mode of this invention, the calculating means that takes the average for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means and computes the average receiving level of each antenna in the 1st mode, an extraction means to extract the minimum receiving level career for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means, the difference of the maximum receiving level in the output of this extraction means and the minimum receiving level is computed, the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when the direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means, so that the average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna, when the threshold is larger is taken.

[0030] According to this composition, the difference between the receiving levels in the career set to the minimum level for every antenna in OFDM system radio is small, even when the minimum level career for every antenna has fallen in about 1 appearance, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0031] The OFDM receiver according to the 5th mode of this invention, the composition possessing a division means to divide an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving the signal transmitted with the

OFDM system, the level detection means that detects the receiving level for every frequency band of this and the selecting means that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection means is taken.

[0032] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, since the receiving level for every frequency band can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the depression condition of the receiving level for every frequency band and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0033] The OFDM receiver according to the 6th mode of this invention, an extraction means to extract a zone with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection means in the 5th mode, the composition possessing the control means that controls the mentioned above selecting means to choose the antenna that received the zone with the highest receiving level in the zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction means extracted is taken.

[0034] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, by choosing an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna, suitable diversity can be performed and the number of symbols that a recovery improves simultaneously takes error rate characteristics can be reduced.

[0035] The OFDM receiver according to the 7th mode of this invention takes the composition that includes a thinning means by which the mentioned above division means thins out the signal after division in the 5th mode or 6th mode.

[0036] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, a sampling frequency required for DFT can be reduced and an operation amount can be reduced.

[0037] In the 6th mode or 7th mode, as for the OFDM receiver according to the 8th mode of this invention, the mentioned above extraction means takes the composition from which an average receiving level extracts the lowest zone.

[0038] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, the accuracy of antenna selection can be raised and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0039] The 9th mode of this invention is a terminal device for OFDM system mobile communications systems that uses one OFDM receiver of the 1st mode to the 8th mode.

[0040] According to this composition, in OFDM system radio, suitable antenna diversity is performed and line quality can be kept good also in the time of frequency selective fading generating.

[0041] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 10th mode of this invention, the level detection process of detecting the receiving level for every career of an input signal when receiving the signal transmitted with the OFDM system and the selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection process were provided.

[0042] According to this method, in OFDM system type radio, since the receiving level for every career can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the

depression condition of the receiving level for every career and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0043] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 11th mode of this invention, the extraction process of extracting a career with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process in the 10th mode, the control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna that this extraction process extracted was provided.

[0044] Since it can avoid choosing the circuit that had the career on which the receiving level fell greatly also on one career in OFDM system radio and from which the quality of the whole circuit has fallen according to this method, suitable antenna diversity can be performed also under frequency selective fading.

[0045] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 12th mode of this invention, the extraction process of extracting a career with the largest phase error after the detection processing of the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process in the 10th mode, the control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process so that an error chooses the antenna that received the smallest career in the career that has the inaccuracy for every antenna that this extraction process extracted was provided.

[0046] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, since the accuracy of antenna selection improves, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0047] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 13th mode of this invention, the calculating process that takes the average for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process and computes the average receiving level of each antenna in the 10th mode, the extraction process of extracting the minimum receiving level career for every antenna from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process, the difference of the maximum receiving level in the output of this extraction process and the minimum receiving level is computed, the antenna that received the career with the highest receiving level in the minimum receiving level career for every antenna when the direction of a threshold had a small comparison result of this difference and threshold is chosen. The control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process, so that the average receiving level for every antenna chooses the greatest antenna, when the threshold is larger was provided.

[0048] According to this method, the difference between the receiving levels in the career set to the minimum level for every antenna in OFDM system radio is small, even when the minimum level career for every antenna has fallen in about 1 appearance, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0049] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 14th mode of this invention, the partitioning process that divides an input signal into plural frequency bands when receiving the signal transmitted with the OFDM system, the level detection process of detecting the receiving level for every frequency band of this and the selection process that changes and uses plural antennas based on the detection result of this level detection process were provided.

[0050] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, since the receiving level for every frequency band can be grasped, an antenna can be chosen in view of the depression condition of the receiving level for every frequency band and suitable diversity can be carried out.

[0051] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 15th mode of this invention, the extraction process of extracting a zone with the lowest receiving level from the detection result of the mentioned above level detection process in the 14th mode, the control process of controlling the mentioned above selection process to choose the antenna that received the zone with the highest receiving level in the zone used as the minimum receiving level for every antenna that this extraction process extracted was provided.

[0052] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, by choosing an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna, suitable diversity can be performed and the number of symbols that a recovery improves simultaneously takes error rate characteristics can be reduced.

[0053] The diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 16th mode of this invention includes a thinning process at which the mentioned above partitioning process thins out the signal after division in the 14th mode or 15th mode.

[0054] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, a sampling frequency required for DFT can be reduced and an operation amount can be reduced.

[0055] In the 15th mode or 16th mode, as for the diversity method of the OFDM receiver according to the 17th mode of this invention, the mentioned above extraction process extracted the zone with the lowest average receiving level.

[0056] According to this method, in OFDM system radio, the accuracy of antenna selection can be raised and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0057] Next, this embodiment is described in detail with reference to drawings. Also in following embodiments, a known reference signal explains the case where it is a pilot symbol.

[0058] (Embodiment 1) The composition and operation of OFDM receiver according to the 1st embodiment of the invention are explained using drawing 1. Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 1st embodiment of the invention.

[0059] The antenna changeover device 103 changes the antenna 101, 102. The analog mixer 104 mixes and carries out the down convert of the polar zone

oscillation signal to an input signal. A/D converter 105 changes an analog signal into a digital signal.

[0060] DFT circuit 106 performs DFT to an input signal. The differentially coherent detection machines 107-110 perform differentially coherent detection to an input signal. The discrimination devices 111-118 judge the inputted signal. The P/S converter 119 changes the input signal of a plural series into the signal of one series.

[0061] The level detectors 120-123 perform level detection of the signal after DFT. The switches 124-127 change and output the signal inputted according to the output of the control signal that shows the timing of antenna selection or the discrimination devices mentioned later. The memories 128 and 129 store the level information for every antenna, respectively. The digital subtractors 130-133 perform subtraction treatment.

[0062] Subsequently, the operation in the case of using an antenna one line is explained, the number of careers is set to 4.

[0063] The selected output of the input signal received by the antennas 101 and 102 is carried out by the antenna changeover device 103. The antenna changeover device 103 is controlled by the decision result of the discrimination devices 118.

[0064] Subsequently, the analog mixer 104 makes the high frequency band signal that the antenna changeover device 103 outputs mix a polar zone oscillation signal and carries out a down convert.

After that, an input signal is sent to A/D converter 105 and is changed into a digital signal.

[0065] DFT circuit 106 performs a DFT operation to the digital signal that A/D converter 105 outputted and acquires 4 baseband signals transmitted by each of 4 careers.

[0066] With the differentially coherent detection machines 107-110, differentially coherent detection is performed and, as for 4 baseband signals which DFT circuit 106 outputted, each differentially coherent detection signal is acquired, respectively.

[0067] Although the case where a delay detection system was used as a demodulation method here was explained, a synchronous detection method may be used.

[0068] A differentially coherent detection signal is judged by the discrimination devices 111-114, respectively, and the differentially coherent detection signal after a judgment is acquired. The P/S converter 119 changes these into one signal and a demodulation signal is acquired.

[0069] The level detectors 120-123 perform the sum of squares operation of the signal after DFT and detect the receiving level for every career.

[0070] Subsequently, the subtractor 130 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information of the career 1 that the level detector 120 outputs and the level information of the career 2 that the level detector 121 outputs and the discrimination devices 115 carries out a size judgment.

A decision result is outputted to the switch 124 and the switch 124 outputs the smaller one of the level information of the career 1 that the level detector 120 outputs, the level information of the career 2 which the level detector 121 outputs.

[0071] Similarly, the subtractor 131 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information of the career 3 that the level detector 122 outputs and the level information of the career 4 that the level detector 123 outputs and the discrimination devices 116 carries out a size judgment. A decision result is outputted to the switch 125 and the switch 125 outputs the smaller one of the level information of the career 3 that the level detector 122 outputs, the level information of the career 4 that the level detector 123 outputs.

[0072] The subtractor 132 carries out subtraction treatment of the level information of the career 1 or the career 2 that the switch 124 outputs and the level information of the career 3 or the career 4 that the switch 125 outputs and the discrimination devices 117 carries out a size judgment. A decision result is outputted to the switch 126 and the switch 126 outputs the one where the output of the switch 124 and the output of the switch 125 are smaller.

[0073] As a result, the switch 126 is able to extract the smallest level information in the careers 1-4.

[0074] If it is the level information of a career with the lowest receiving level inputted into the switch 127 at the antenna 101 selection time and it is it at the antenna 102 selection time, it is stored in the memory 128, the memory 129, respectively.

[0075] Subsequently, the subtractor 133 carries out subtraction treatment of the minimum reception level information at the time of the antenna 101 selection stored in the memory 128 and the minimum reception level information at the time of the antenna 102 selection stored in the memory 129 and the discrimination devices 118 performs a size judgment. A decision result is outputted to the antenna changeover device 103 and is controlled to choose an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum receiving level career for every antenna.

[0076] Generally, in a frame format, before the message, the pilot symbol that is a known reference signal is added and level measurement for performing antenna selection is performed using the pilot symbol added before this message.

[0077] Also, although the case where the mentioned above number of careers is 4 is described, it is possible the number of careers to be 8, 16, 32, 64... Although the number of antennas explained the case where it was referred to as 2, it can take the same composition also about the case where the number of antennas is increased further, by providing the memory (the above two, 128 and 129) of the number of antennas and the same number.

[0078] Under real environment, what is called frequency selective fading from which amplitude and phase change differ with frequency arises under the influence of a delayed wave and line quality changes greatly with each careers.

[0079] Generally the line quality of the career in which the error rate characteristics of line quality are bad becomes dominant, namely, the quality of length and the whole circuit worsens at a career with the worst line quality.

[0080] Thus, the account of the above OFDM receiver that starts this embodiment as stated, in each antenna, perform level detection after DFT for every career and the career used as a minimum level is chosen, by comparing a level about the career set to the minimum level in each antenna and choosing the highest-level antenna, since it can avoid choosing the circuit that had the career with which one career or a receiving level fell greatly and from which the quality of the whole circuit has fallen, suitable antenna diversity can be performed also under frequency selective fading.

[0081] (Embodiment 2) The OFDM receiver according to the 2nd embodiment of the invention performs antenna selection using the decision error after getting over instead of the receiving level that has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, however a level detector detects.

[0082] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 2. Drawing 2 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 2nd embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 1 and thus the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0083] Compared with the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, the level detectors 120-123 are removed and the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment takes the composition to that the subtractors 201-204 were added instead.

[0084] The subtractors 201-204 compute the difference of the differentially coherent detection signal that the differentially coherent detection machines 107-110 output and the signal after each differentially coherent detection signal was judged by the discrimination devices 111-114.

[0085] The decision error of the career 1 that the subtractor 201 outputs is outputted to the switch 124 and the subtractor 130 like the level information of the career 1 of Embodiment 1. Next, the size judgment of the decision error of the careers 1-4 is performed similarly and the switch 126 outputs the decision error of a career with the largest decision error.

[0086] Generally, since a phase error also becomes large while a receiving level becomes low, the bad career of line quality can raise the accuracy of line quality presumption by using not only reception level information but phase error information.

[0087] Thus, by performing antenna selection using the decision error after a recovery, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0088] (Embodiment 3) The OFDM receiver according to the 3rd embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, however when the reception level

difference of the minimum level career for every antenna is less than a threshold, it chooses an antenna with a larger average receiving level.

[0089] When this has a small difference between the receiving levels in the career used as the minimum level for every antenna, since it is thought that the minimum level career for every antenna has fallen in about 1 appearance, an example is taken by the ability of the antenna with intense depression of the minimum level career for every antenna not to perform diversity according to Embodiment 1 of performing antenna selection, so that it may avoid.

[0090] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 3. Drawing 3 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 3rd embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 1, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0091] The switch 126 of the receiving level for every antenna is the same as that of Embodiment 1 till the place that extracts the lowest career and extracts the antenna with which the discrimination devices 118 includes a career with the highest receiving level in the minimum level career for every antenna.

[0092] The integrator 301 computes the average receiving level for every antenna from the output of the level detectors 120-123. The switch 302 changes according to the control signal that shows the timing of antenna selection and it stores in the memory 303 at the

time of antenna 101 selection and it stores the output of the integrator 301 in the memory 304, respectively at the time of antenna 102 selection. The subtractor 305 carries out subtraction treatment of the average reception level information at the time of the antenna 101 selection stored in the memory 303 and the average reception level information at the time of the antenna 102 selection stored in the memory 304 and the discrimination devices 306 performs a size judgment.

[0093] On the other hand, the subtractor 307 carries out subtraction treatment of the difference and threshold during the output of the subtractor 133, i.e., the receiving level of the minimum level career for every antenna, and the discrimination devices 308 performs a size judgment. The discrimination devices 308 outputs a decision result to the switch 309.

[0094] The switch 309 controls the antenna changeover device 103 to use an antenna with larger output, i.e., average receiving level, of the discrimination devices 306, when the reception level difference of the minimum level career for every antenna, i.e., the output of the subtractor 133, is below a threshold. If the output of the subtractor 133 is more than a threshold (if there is a career with intense depression of a receiving level) the antenna changeover device 103 will be controlled to choose the antenna including a career with least depression.

[0095] Thus, when the difference between the receiving levels of the minimum level career for every antenna is small, by choosing an antenna with a higher average

level, suitable diversity can be performed and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0096] (Embodiment 4) The OFDM receiver according to the 4th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 1, however using the receiving level according to zone instead of the receiving level according to carrier, performing antenna selection and reducing a symbol required for receiving level detection.

[0097] Next, the composition and operation of OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 4. Drawing 4 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 4th embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 1, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0098] Till the place where A/D converter 105 performs an A/D conversion, since it already stated, it omits. The filters 401-404 divide the output of A/D converter 105 into 4 frequency bands before the DFT processing by DFT circuit 106 plural zones.

[0099] As for the signal of the lowest frequency band that the filter 401 extracted, a receiving level is detected by the level detector 120, like the following the signal of a low frequency band that the filter 402 extracted to the 2nd with the level detector 121. As for the signal of the highest frequency band where the filter 404 extracted the signal of the frequency band high to the 2nd that the filter 403 extracted with the level detector

122, a receiving level is detected by the level detector 123, respectively.

[0100] Next, the size judgment of a receiving level is performed like Embodiment 1, the reception level information of a zone with the lowest receiving level at the time of antenna 101 selection is stored in the memory 128 and the reception level information of a zone with the lowest receiving level at the time of antenna 102 selection is stored in the memory 129.

[0101] And the discrimination devices 118 carries out the size judgment of the minimum level for every antenna and the antenna changeover device 103 is controlled to choose an antenna with the highest minimum level for every antenna.

[0102] When level detection is performed using the signal after DFT processing, since a DFT circuit outputs a signal for every symbol, the pilot symbol of at least 1 symbol is required for it for every antenna. But, since level detection can be performed for every sampling period when the signal in front of DFT is used like this embodiment, a symbol required for the level detection for antenna selection can be reduced.

[0103] Also, level detection can be performed using a guard interval, without adding a pilot symbol.

[0104] Thus, the signal in front of DFT is divided into plural zones by filtering, by detecting the receiving level for every zone, choosing the zone that serves as a minimum level for every antenna and choosing an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna, suitable diversity can be performed and the number of symbols that a recovery

improves simultaneously takes error rate characteristics can be reduced.

[0105] (Embodiment 5) The OFDM receiver according to the 5th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 4, however reduces a sampling frequency required for DFT processing by a thinning circuit.

[0106] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 5. Drawing 5 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 5th embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 4, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0107] The thinning circuits 501-503 reduce the sampling frequency of the output signal of the filters 401-403. Here, 3 thinning circuits are provided and reduction of a sampling frequency is not performed to the signal of the highest frequency band that is an output of the filter 404, for example.

[0108] Next, the minimum level zone for every antenna is detected like Embodiment 4 and diversity is performed so that an antenna with the highest receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna may be chosen.

[0109] Thus, by reducing the sampling frequency of the signal after filtering, a sampling frequency required for DFT can be reduced and an operation amount can be reduced.

[0110] (Embodiment 6) The OFDM receiver according to the 6th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to Embodiment 5, however performs antenna selection using an average receiving level.

[0111] Next, the composition and operation of an OFDM receiver according to this embodiment are explained using drawing 6. Drawing 6 is a block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 6th embodiment of the invention. The same numbers are given to the same composition as drawing 5, and thus, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0112] The integrators 601-604 integrate the output of the level detectors 120-123 and output by performing equalizing processing. Next, like Embodiment 5, the minimum level zone for every antenna is detected and diversity is performed, so that an antenna with the highest average receiving level of the minimum level zone for every antenna may be chosen.

[0113] Thus, by performing antenna selection using the average receiving level for every zone, the accuracy of antenna selection can be raised and error rate characteristics can be improved.

[0114] (Embodiment 7) The OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according to the mentioned above Embodiment 1 or Embodiments 3 - 6, however the simple composition is used for it with the level detectors 120-123 and it reduces an operation amount more.

[0115] In this embodiment, the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained.

[0116] The level detector of this embodiment carries out approximation calculation of the envelope information from the absolute value of I ingredient and a Q component and detects a receiving level.

[0117] The envelope information Z , $Z = \sqrt{|I|^2 + |Q|^2}$ so it is possible find sum, relatively many operational quantities are required. Then, computing approximately by $Z = |I| + |Q|$ is also considered, so that it may end with a small operation amount. If this approximate expression is used, 1.414 times of the value computed by sum of squares root ($|I|^2 + |Q|^2$), namely, about 41% of error, will be produced at the maximum (when a phase is 45°) and error rate characteristics will deteriorate.

[0118] So, according to this embodiment, the approximate expression using the multiplication that can be simply performed by a bit shift is used. That is, in $|I| > |Q|$, in $Z = |I| + 0.375 \times |Q|$, $|Q| > |I|$, $Z = |Q| + 0.375 \times |I|$ is used as an approximate expression.

[0119] Drawing 7 is the graph that shows the result of having asked for the relation of the time of $|I| > |Q|$, the phase θ that can be set without the range of $0 \leq \theta \leq 45^\circ$ and a presumed radius, amplitude, by theoretical calculation in this approximate expression. From this graph, by using the mentioned above approximate expression shows that envelope information can be acquired with less than 7% of error compared with the case where it asks by a sum of squares.

[0120] Next, the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment that searches for envelope information using the mentioned above approximate expression and detects a receiving level is explained using drawing 8. Drawing 8 is a block diagram showing the composition of the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention.

[0121] I ingredient and the Q component of one career of an input signal after DFT are inputted into the absolute value detectors 801 and 802. The absolute value detectors 801 and 802 take the absolute value of an input signal, and output it to the subtractor 805 and the adding machine 810. Selection of I ingredient and a Q component is performed by the switches 803 and 804. The subtraction result of the subtractor 805 is judged by the discrimination devices 806, and a decision result is reflected in control of the switches 803 and 804.

[0122] 2 bit-shift machine 807 and 2 bits of 3 bit-shift machines 808 reach, and carry out 3 bit shifts of the output of the switch 804, respectively. The output of 2 bit-shift machine 807 and 3 bit-shift machine 808 is added by the adding machine 809. Thus, the multiplication processing of 0.375 in the mentioned above approximate expression is made. The adding machine 810 adds the output of the switch 803, and the output of the adding machine 809, and outputs envelope information.

[0123] Next, operation of the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment is explained.

[0124] I ingredient and a Q component have an absolute value detected by the absolute value detector 801,802, respectively, and $|I|$ and $|Q|$ are obtained.

[0125] Subsequently, subtraction treatment of the output ($|I|$ and $|Q|$) of the absolute value detector 801, 802 is carried out with the subtractor 805 and the discrimination devices 806 performs a size judgment using the output. The output ($|I|$, $|Q|$) of the absolute value detector 801, 802 is chosen and outputted by the switches 803, 804, respectively. The switches 803, 804 choose the signal outputted according to the decision result of the discrimination devices 806.

[0126] The switch 803 will output $|I|$, if the output of the discrimination devices 806 is $|I| > |Q|$, and if it is $|Q| > |I|$, it will output $|Q|$. The switch 804 will output $|Q|$, if the output of the discrimination devices 806 is $|I| > |Q|$ and if it is $|Q| > |I|$, it will output $|I|$. That is, the switch 803 outputs the larger one of $|I|$ and $|Q|$, and the switch 804 outputs the smaller one of $|I|$ and $|Q|$.

[0127] Next, the smaller one of $|I|$ outputted from the switch 804, and $|Q|$ 2 bit-shift machine 807 and 3 bit-shift machine 808 respectively 2 bit shifts and 3 bit shifts are carried out.

[0128] Since amplitude becomes half by 1 bit shift, at 2 bit shifts, it becomes 0.125 time by 0.25 time and 3 bit shifts. Thus, the amplitude of the output signal of 2 bit-shift machine 807 will be 0.25 time the amplitude of the output signal of the switch 804 and the amplitude of the output signal of 3 bit-shift machine 808 will be 0.125 time the amplitude of the output signal of the switch 804.

[0129] Next, in order that the adding machine 809 may add the output signal ($0.25 \times |I|$ or $0.25 \times |Q|$) of 2 bit-shift machine 807, and the output signal ($0.125 \times |I|$ or $0.125 \times |Q|$) of 3 bit-shift machine 808. The output signal of the adding machine 809 becomes $0.375 \times |I|$ or $0.375 \times |Q|$.

[0130] Finally, the adding machine 810 can add the output signal ($|I|$ or $|Q|$) of the switch 803, and the output signal ($0.375 \times |I|$ or $0.375 \times |Q|$) of the adding machine 809, and can acquire the envelope information Z by the mentioned above approximate expression.

[0131] Thus, since the level detector used for detection of a receiving level takes the simple composition that does not use a multiplier and a memory and takes the method of detecting a level in quest of an envelope, a device can simplify and the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment can reduce a required operation amount.

[0132] In calculation of an envelope, a sum of squares cannot be calculated but a still more nearly required operation amount can be reduced on a circuit by using easy multiplication realizable by a bit shift and the approximate expression that consists only of addition.

[0133] In this embodiment, although the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained, if it is a case where an input signal is processed by I ingredient and a Q component, it is applicable similarly.

[0134] (Embodiment 8) As the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention has the same composition as the OFDM receiver according

to the mentioned above Embodiments 1-7, however does not use a multiplier and a memory for a differentially coherent detection machine, it reduces circuit structure.

[0135] Next, the OFDM receiver according to this embodiment is explained using drawing 9. Drawing 9 is a block diagram showing the composition of the differentially coherent detection machine of the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention. It is trying for the differentially coherent detection machine according to this embodiment to reduce the operation that asks for a phase.

[0136] In this embodiment, the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained.

[0137] Absolute value detection is carried out by the absolute value detectors 901 and 902, respectively, and I ingredient and the Q component of an input signal are outputted to the subtractor 903.

[0138] I ingredient and the Q component of an input signal are inputted into the quadrant discrimination devices 904, and a quadrant is judged. Next, the quadrant discrimination device 904 is explained in full detail.

[0139] When asking for a phase from I ingredient and the Q component of an input signal, it is necessary to calculate $\text{phase} = \arctan(Q/I)$ of I and Q baseband signal and this $\arctan(Q/I)$ can be approximated based on following formula.

$$\arctan(Q/I) = |I| - |Q| - (1)$$

[0140] Drawing 10 is the graph that shows the relation between $\arctan(Q/I)$ and $|I|-|Q|$. Thus, even if approximated by $\theta=|I|-|Q|$, the error can be less than 1.8° .

[0141] The quadrant discrimination devices 904, based on the mentioned above approximate expression, it judges with the 1st quadrant if is $|I|-|Q|=-4\pi/p+1$, like the following, if it is $|I|-|Q|=4\pi/p-3$, it is 2nd quadrant and $|I|-|Q|=-4\pi/p-3$ and it is 3rd quadrant and $|I|-|Q|=4\pi/p+1$, it will judge with the 4th quadrant.

[0142] Next, the converter 905 changes the output of the subtractor 903 according to the decision result of the quadrant discrimination devices 904 and asks for the phase θ .

[0143] Finally, the subtractor 906 subtracts the output of 1 symbol delay device 907 for the output of the converter 905, and the output of the converter 905 and outputs a differentially coherent detection signal.

[0144] Thus, instead of calculating $\arctan(Q/I)$ using a multiplier and a memory, by judging the quadrant to which subtraction and the phase of $|I|$ and $|Q|$ belong, a required operation amount can be reduced and, according to this embodiment, circuit structure can be reduced in a differentially coherent detection machine.

[0145] In this embodiment, although the case where an input signal is a signal by which QPSK modulation was carried out is explained, if it is a case where an input signal is processed by I ingredient and a Q component, it is applicable similarly.

[0146] As mentioned above, in OFDM system radio according to Embodiments 1-8, in order for the quality of the whole circuit pulls to the career with which the receiving level fell most and to fall to it, by making it not use the antenna that caught the signal including a career with the lowest receiving level and using the antenna including a career with the highest receiving level of the minimum receiving level career for every antenna, suitable antenna diversity can be performed under frequency selective fading too.

[0147] In the phase calculation for taking the amplitude calculation and the synchronization for receiving level detection, by using an easy approximate expression with few errors, it can be considered as the structure of excluding a multiplier with many operation amounts, the required operation amount in the whole receiver can be reduced and a signal processing speed can be brought forward.

[0148] In the mentioned above Embodiments 1-8, a known reference signal is not restricted to a pilot symbol.

[0149]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, antenna diversity suitable at the time of frequency selective fading generating can be performed.

[Brief description of the drawings]

[Drawing 1] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 1st embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 2] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 2nd embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 3] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 3rd embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 4] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 4th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 5] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 5th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 6] is the block diagram showing the composition of the OFDM receiver according to the 6th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 7] is the graph that shows the theoretical calculation result of the envelope information calculation approximate expression used with the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 8] is the block diagram showing the composition of the level detector of the OFDM receiver according to the 7th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 9] is the block diagram showing the composition of the differentially coherent detection machine of the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 10] is the graph that shows the theoretical calculation result of the phase calculation approximate expression used with the differentially coherent detection machine of the OFDM receiver according to the 8th embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 11] is the block diagram showing the composition of the conventional OFDM receiver.

[Drawing 12] is the block diagram showing the composition of the differentially coherent detection machine of the conventional OFDM receiver.

101, 102 Antenna

103 Antenna changeover device

106 DFT circuit

107-110 Differentially coherent detection machine

111-118 Discrimination devices

120 - 123 Level detector

128, 129 Memory

201-204 Subtractor

301 Integrator

302 Switch

303, 304 Memory

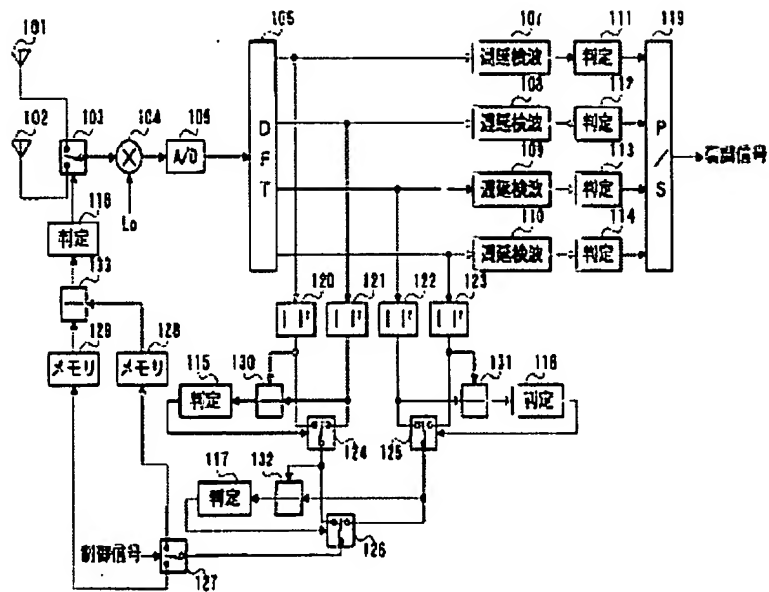
305 Subtractor

306 Discrimination devices

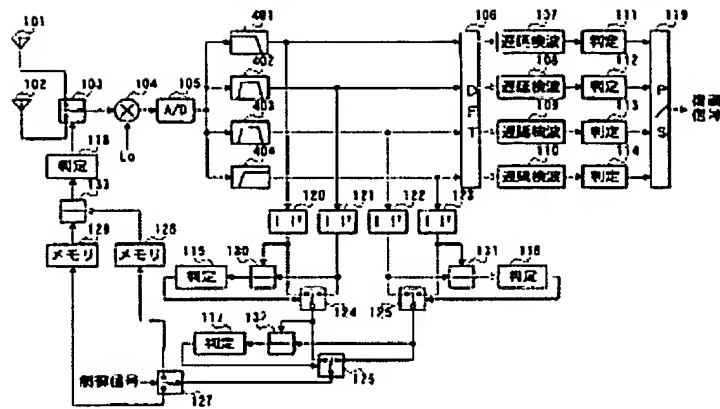
401-404 Filter

501-503 Thinning circuit
 601-604 Integrator
 801, 802 Absolute value detector
 807 2 bit-shift machine
 808 3 bit-shift machine
 901, 902 Absolute value detector
 904 Quadrant discrimination devices
 905 Converter

Drawing 1

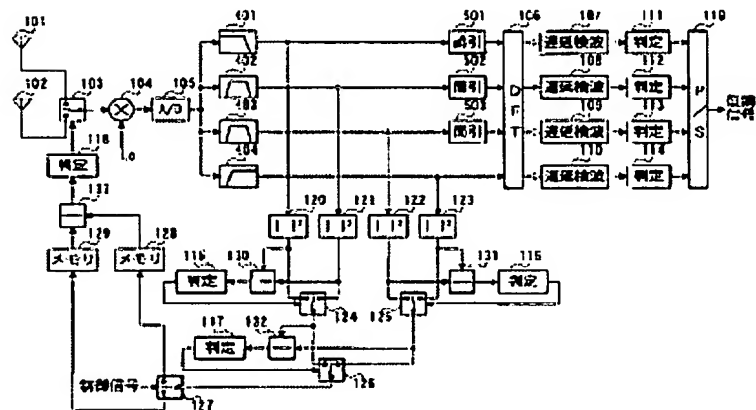


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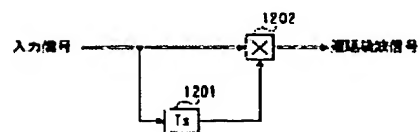


Drawing 3

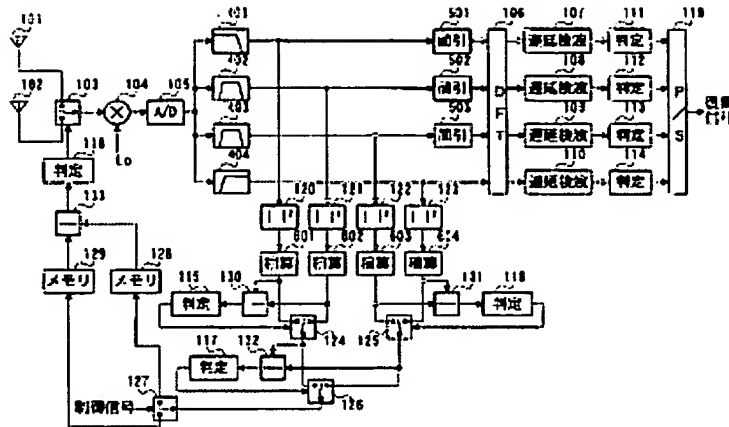
【圖5】



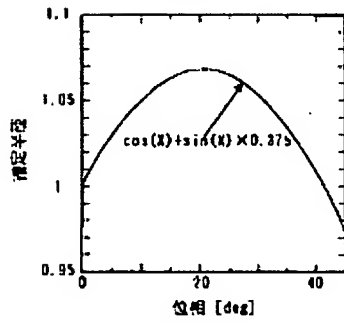
Drawing 12 21



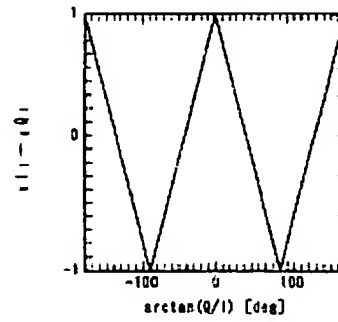
Drawing 6



Drawing 7



Drawing 10



Drawing 11

